FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY

LUMPKIN COUNTY, GEORGIA

UNINCORPORATED AREAS

APRIL 2, 1991

Federal Emergency Management Agency

COMMUNITY NUMBER 130354

NOTICE TO
FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY USERS

Communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program have established repositories of flood hazard data for floodplain management and flood insurance purposes. This Flood Insurance Study may not contain all data available within the repository. It is advisable to contact the community repository for any additional data.

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FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY

LUMPKIN COUNTY,
UNINCORPORATED AREAS,
GEORGIA

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of Study

This Flood Insurance Study investigates the existence and severity of flood hazards in the Unincorporated Areas of Lumpkin County, Georgia, and aids in the administration of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973. This study has developed flood risk data for various areas of the community that will be used to establish actuarial flood insurance rates and assist the community in its efforts to promote sound floodplain management. Minimum floodplain management requirements for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program are set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations at 44 CFR, 60.3.

In some states or communities, floodplain management criteria or regulations may exist that are more restrictive or comprehensive than the minimum Federal requirements. In such cases, the more restrictive criteria take precedence and the State (or other jurisdictional agency) will be able to explain them.

This Flood Insurance Study was prepared by compiling existing hydrologic and hydraulic technical and scientific data prepared originally for purposes other than the National Flood Insurance Program. The data were identified as applicable at the time of compilation of this Flood Insurance Study and should depict the general conditions of the flooding sources with relative accuracy. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) performed a cursory review and accepted the data as valid for purposes of this Flood Insurance Study and the National Flood Insurance Program. However, if better information is known to exist or has been developed since the date of this report, the information should be immediately forwarded to the Natural and Technological Hazards Division, FEMA, Atlanta, Georgia, for consideration for revision of this study.

1.2 Authority and Acknowledgments

The sources of authority for this Flood Insurance Study are the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973.

The hydrologic and hydraulic analyses for this study were obtained from "Flood Plain Management Study for Dahlonega and Lumpkin County, Georgia" (Reference 1).

1.3 Coordination

The initial coordination meeting was conducted on December 29, 1987, with representatives of FEMA and Lumpkin County in attendance.

On May 15, 1990, the results of this Flood Insurance Study were reviewed and accepted at a final coordination meeting attended by representatives of the community and FEMA.

2.0 AREA STUDIED

2.1 Scope of Study

This Flood Insurance Study covers the unincorporated areas of Lumpkin County, Georgia. The area of study is shown on the Vicinity Map (Figure 1). The incorporated areas within the county were excluded from this study.

The areas studied by detailed methods were selected based on the extent and validity of available existing hydrologic and hydraulic data.

Flooding caused by overflow of Yahoola Creek, Clay Creek, Cane Creek, Little Cane Creek, Ward Creek, Dowdy Branch, Left Fork Cavender Creek, and Tributaries B, C, D, and E was studied in detail.

Areas having low development potential or minimal flood hazards were previously studied using approximate analyses. The results were shown on the Flood Hazard Boundary Map for Lumpkin County (Reference 2) and are incorporated into this Flood Insurance Study.

2.2 Community Description

Lumpkin County is in northern Georgia, approximately 40 miles north of the City of Atlanta, Georgia. It is bordered on the north by Union County, Georgia; on the east by White County, Georgia; on the south by Hall and Dawson Counties, Georgia; and on the west by Fannin County, Georgia. It is served by U.S. Route 19 and State Routes 9, 52, 60, and 115. The 1980 population was reported to be 10,762 (Reference 3).

The mean annual temperature is 59 degrees Fahrenheit (^{o}F), varying from a mean of 41^{o}F in January to 76^{o}F in July. The average freeze-free period is about 200 days, extending from mid-April to late October. Precipitation averages 62 inches annually and varies from 3.4 inches in October to 7.2 inches in March (Reference 4).

FIGURE 1

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LUMPKIN COUNTY, GA
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

APPROXIMATE SCALE

16 0 16 32 48 MILES

VICINITY MAP

The development in the floodplain is mostly agricultural, except in the region surrounding the City of Dahlonega, which is mostly residential and commercial.

2.3 Principal Flood Problems

A damaging flood, estimated to be a 25-year frequency event, occurred in April 1979. Damages from this flood were estimated to be $250,000, with about 40-percent of this amount being agricultural damages. Nonagricultural damages were largely to road crossing structures. An estimated 900 acres were inundated by this flood; 500 acres were farmland. The largest flood of record, that of August 1967, was nearly a 100-year frequency event. Detailed data regarding damages are not available for this flood.

2.4 Flood Protection Measures

Lumpkin County has adopted nonstructural measures conforming to the Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Act of 1975. These measures require adequate erosion control plans prior to issuance of permits for any major land-disturbing activity.

3.0 ENGINEERING METHODS

For the flooding sources studied in detail in the community, standard hydrologic and hydraulic study methods were used to determine the flood hazard data required for this study. Flood events of a magnitude that is expected to be equaled or exceeded once on the average during any 10-, 50-, 100-, or 500-year period (recurrence interval) have been selected as having special significance for floodplain management and for flood insurance rates. These events, commonly termed the 10-, 50-, 100-, and 500-year floods, have a 10-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent chance, respectively, of being equaled or exceeded during any year. Although the recurrence interval represents the long-term average period between floods of a specific magnitude, rare floods could occur at short intervals or even within the same year. The risk of experiencing a rare flood increases when periods greater than 1 year are considered. For example, the risk of having a flood that equals or exceeds the 100-year flood (1-percent chance of annual exceedence) in any 50-year period is approximately 40-percent (4 in 10), and, for any 90-year period, the risk increases to approximately 60-percent (6 in 10). The analyses reported herein reflect flooding potentials based on conditions existing in the community at the time of completion of this study. Maps and flood elevations will be amended periodically to reflect future changes.

3.1 Hydrologic Analyses

Hydrologic analyses were carried out to establish the peak discharge-frequency relationships for each riverine flooding source studied in detail affecting the community.

The discharges are based on statistical analysis of discharge records covering a 46-year period of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) gaging station for the Chestatee River located approximately 2.5 miles east of Dahlonega on State Route 52. It has a drainage area of 153 square miles and is judged to be hydrologically and geologically similar to the study area. This analysis followed the standard log-Pearson Type III method (Reference 5).

Peak discharge-drainage area relationships for the 10-, 50-, 100-, and 500-year floods of each flooding source studied in detail in the community are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1 - SUMMARY OF DISCHARGES

FLOODING SOURCE AND LOCATION	DRAINAGE AREA (SQ MILES)	PEAK DISCHARGE (CFS) 10-YEAR	50-YEAR	100-YEAR	500-YEAR
YAHOOLA CREEK					
at State Route 52	30.2	5,900	9,150	10,600	14,800
at Wimpy Mill Road	22.9	4,850	7,520	8,730	12,100
at U.S. Route 19	21.0	4,640	7,190	8,350	11,600
about 7,850 feet upstream of Duffle Grizzle Road	16.5	3,980	6,170	7,160	9,950
at Remer Gooch Road	10.5	2,930	4,540	5,270	7,320
at Black Mountain Road	2.8	1,010	1,560	1,820	2,520
WARD CREEK					
at Cavender Creek Road	4.0	1,340	2,080	2,410	3,350
TRIBUTARY B					
at Elbert Gaddis Road	0.6	290	450	520	720
CANE CREEK					
at State Route 9	21.8	4,800	7,440	8,640	12,000
at Oak Grove Road	11.0	3,000	4,650	5,400	7,500
at Wash Ridler Road	1.6	650	1,010	1,170	1,630
TRIBUTARY C					
about 1,000 feet upstream of mouth	0.3	240	370	430	600
CLAY CREEK					
at Clay Creek Falls Road	8.0	2,380	3,690	4,280	5,950
at Horton Road	4.0	1,350	2,090	2,430	3,380

TABLE 1 - SUMMARY OF DISCHARGES (Continued)

FLOODING SOURCE AND LOCATION	DRAINAGE AREA (SQ MILES)	PEAK DISCHARGE (CFS) 10-YEAR	50-YEAR	100-YEAR	500-YEAR
DOWDY BRANCH					
at Oak Grove Road	0.6	290	450	520	720
TRIBUTARY D					
at Ranger Camp Road	0.4	210	320	380	520
TRIBUTARY E					
at Siloam Church Road	0.7	330	510	590	820
LEFT FORK CAVENDERS CREEK					
at Rock Mouse Road	1.7	680	1,030	1,250	1,680

3.2 Hydraulic Analyses

Analyses of the hydraulic characteristics of flooding from the sources studied were carried out to provide estimates of the elevations of floods of the selected recurrence intervals.

Roughness coefficients (Manning's "n") were based on field reconnaissance. Values ranged from 0.038 to 0.055 for the channel and from 0.085 to 0.10 for the overbank areas. Cross sections were determined using topographic maps (Reference 6).

Locations of selected cross sections used in the hydraulic analyses are shown on the Flood Profiles and on the Flood Insurance Rate Map.

Elevation-discharge relationships were established using the WSP-2 water-surface profile computer program (Reference 7).

Flood profiles were drawn showing the computed water-surface elevations for floods of the selected recurrence intervals. In cases where the 50- and 100-year flood elevations are close together, due to limitations of the profile scale, only the 100-year profile has been shown.

The hydraulic analyses for this study are based on the effects of unobstructed flow. The flood elevations shown on the profiles are thus considered valid only if hydraulic structures remain unobstructed, operate properly, and do not fail.

All elevations are referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD). Elevation reference marks used in this study are shown on the map and described in the exhibit labeled Elevation Reference Marks.

4.0 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

The National Flood Insurance Program encourages State and local governments to adopt sound floodplain management programs. Therefore, each Flood Insurance Study provides 100-year flood elevations and delineations of the 100- and 500-year floodplain boundaries and 100-year floodway to assist communities in developing floodplain management measures.

4.1 Floodplain Boundaries

To provide a national standard without regional discrimination, the 1-percent annual chance (100-year) flood has been adopted by FEMA as the base flood for floodplain management purposes. The 0.2-percent annual chance (500-year) flood is employed to indicate additional areas of flood risk in the community. For each stream studied in detail, the 100-year and 500-year floodplain boundaries have been delineated using the flood elevations determined at each cross section. Between cross sections, the boundaries were interpolated using topographic maps at a scale of 1:24000 with a contour interval of 20 feet (Reference 6).

The 100- and 500-year floodplain boundaries are shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map. On this map, the 100-year floodplain boundary corresponds to the boundary of the areas of special flood hazards (Zones A, AE, AH, AO, A99, V, and VE), and the 500-year floodplain boundary corresponds to the boundary of areas of moderate flood hazards. In cases where the 100- and 500-year floodplain boundaries are close together, only the 100-year floodplain boundary has been shown. Small areas within the floodplain boundaries may lie above the flood elevations but cannot be shown due to limitations of the map scale and/or lack of detailed topographic data.

For the streams studied by approximate methods, only the 100-year floodplain boundary was delineated using Flood Hazard Boundary Map for Lumpkin County (Reference 2).

4.2 Floodways

The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 100-year flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.

Floodways have not been shown or computed for this community. Along streams where floodways have not been computed, the community must ensure that the cumulative effect of development in the floodplain will not cause more than a 1.0-foot increase in the base flood elevations at any point within the community.

5.0 INSURANCE APPLICATION

For flood insurance rating purposes, flood insurance zone designations are assigned to a community based on the results of the engineering analyses. These zones are as follows:

Zone A

Zone A is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 100-year floodplains that are determined in the Flood Insurance Study by approximate methods. Because detailed hydraulic analyses are not performed for such areas, no base flood elevations or depths are shown within this zone.

Zone AE

Zone AE is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 100-year floodplains that are determined in the Flood Insurance Study by detailed methods. Whole-foot base flood elevations derived from the detailed hydraulic analyses are shown at selected intervals within this zone.

Zone X

Zone X is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to areas outside the 100-year floodplain, areas of 100-year flooding where average depths are less than 1 foot, areas of 100-year flooding where the contributing drainage area is less than 1 square mile, and areas protected from the 100-year flood by levees. No base flood elevations or depths are shown within this zone.

Zone D

Zone D is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to unstudied areas where flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

6.0 FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

The Flood Insurance Rate Map is designed for flood insurance and floodplain management applications.

For flood insurance applications, the map designates flood insurance rate zones as described in Section 5.0 and, in the 100-year floodplains that were studied by detailed methods, shows selected whole-foot base flood elevations or average depths. Insurance agents use the zones and base flood elevations in conjunction with information on structures and

their contents to assign premium rates for flood insurance policies.

For floodplain management applications, the map shows by tints, screens, and symbols the 100- and 500-year floodplains, the floodways, and the locations of selected cross sections used in the hydraulic analyses and floodway computations.

7.0 OTHER STUDIES

The Flood Insurance Rate Maps printed for Union County and White County, Georgia (References 9, 10) are in agreement with this study.

The Flood Insurance Studies published for Hall and Dawson Counties, Georgia (References 8 and 11) are in agreement with this study.

The Flood Insurance Study in progress for the City of Dahlonega, Georgia (Reference 12) agrees with this study.

This Flood Insurance Study supersedes the previously printed Flood Hazard Boundary Map for Lumpkin County, Georgia (Reference 2).

8.0 LOCATION OF DATA

Information concerning the pertinent data used in the preparation of this study can be obtained by contacting the Natural and Technological Hazards Division, FEMA, 1371 Peachtree Street, NE., Suite 736, Atlanta, Georgia 30309.

Future revisions may be made that do not result in the republishing of the Flood Insurance Study report. To ensure that any user is aware of all revisions, it is advisable to contact the map repository of flood hazard data located in the community.

9.0 REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Flood Plain Management Study of Dahlonega and Lumpkin County, Georgia, August 1983.

2. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Insurance Administration, Flood Hazard Boundary Map, Lumpkin County, Georgia, April 1976.

3. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants, Georgia, Washington, D.C., January 1982.

4. U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Environmental Data Services, Climatological Data for Georgia, Asheville, North Carolina, 1982.

5. U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Interagency Advisory Committee on Water Data, Office of Water Data Coordination, Hydrology Subcommittee, Bulletin No. 17B, Guidelines for Determining Flood Flow Frequency, September 1981, revised March 1982.

6. U.S. Geological Survey, 7.5 Minute Series Topographic Maps, Scale 1:24000, Contour Interval 20 Feet: Campbell Mountain, Georgia, 1950; Cleveland, Georgia, 1951; Dawsonville, Georgia, 1964; Murrayville, Georgia, 1964; Nimblewill, Georgia, 1971.

7. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Technical Release No. 61, WSP-2 Computer Program, May 1976, revised September 1982.

8. Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Study, Hall County, Unincorporated Areas, Georgia, November 1983.

9. ----------, Flood Insurance Rate Map, Union County, Unincorporated Areas, Georgia, March 1986.

10. ----------, Flood Insurance Rate Map, White County, Unincorporated Areas, Georgia, September 1989.

11. ----------, Flood Insurance Study, Dawson County, Unincorporated Areas, Georgia, December 1990.

12. ----------, Flood Insurance Study, City of Dahlonega, Lumpkin County, Georgia, in progress.

ELEVATION REFERENCE MARKS

REFERENCE MARK	FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP PANEL	ELEVATION (FEET NGVD)	DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
1	130	1,552.9	nail and tag in gate post located on north side of Remer Gooch Road, about 300 feet east of bridge over Yahoola Creek
2	130	1,536.5	chiseled cross on northeast wingwall of Yahoola Trace Road bridge over Yahoola Creek
3	130	1,296.9	nail and tag in utility pole located in center of fork of unnamed roads, about 0.5 mile north of Yahoola Creek Farm Road bridge over unnamed tributary
4	130	1,301.8	nail and tag in utility pole with transformer located about 0.4 mile north of intersection of Yahoola Creek Farm Road and Creek Farm Road, on east side of road
5	130	1,289.3	nail and tag in 12-inch poplar located on west bank of Yahoola Creek, about 160 feet south of Duffie Grizzle Road bridge over Yahoola Creek
6	130	1,284.9	nail and tag in 12-inch twin oak located about 0.25 mile south of Duffie Grizzle Road bridge over Yahoola Creek, about 50 feet north of Junior Ward Road
7	130	1,287.3	chiseled square on east wingwall of U.S. Route 19 bridge over Yahoola Creek
8	130	1,308.2	nail and tag in 30-inch poplar located about 25 feet northeast of Cavender Creek Road bridge over Ward Creek
9	110	1,308.7	nail and tag in fence post located southeast of Wash Rider Road bridge over Little Cane Creek

ELEVATION REFERENCE MARKS (Continued)

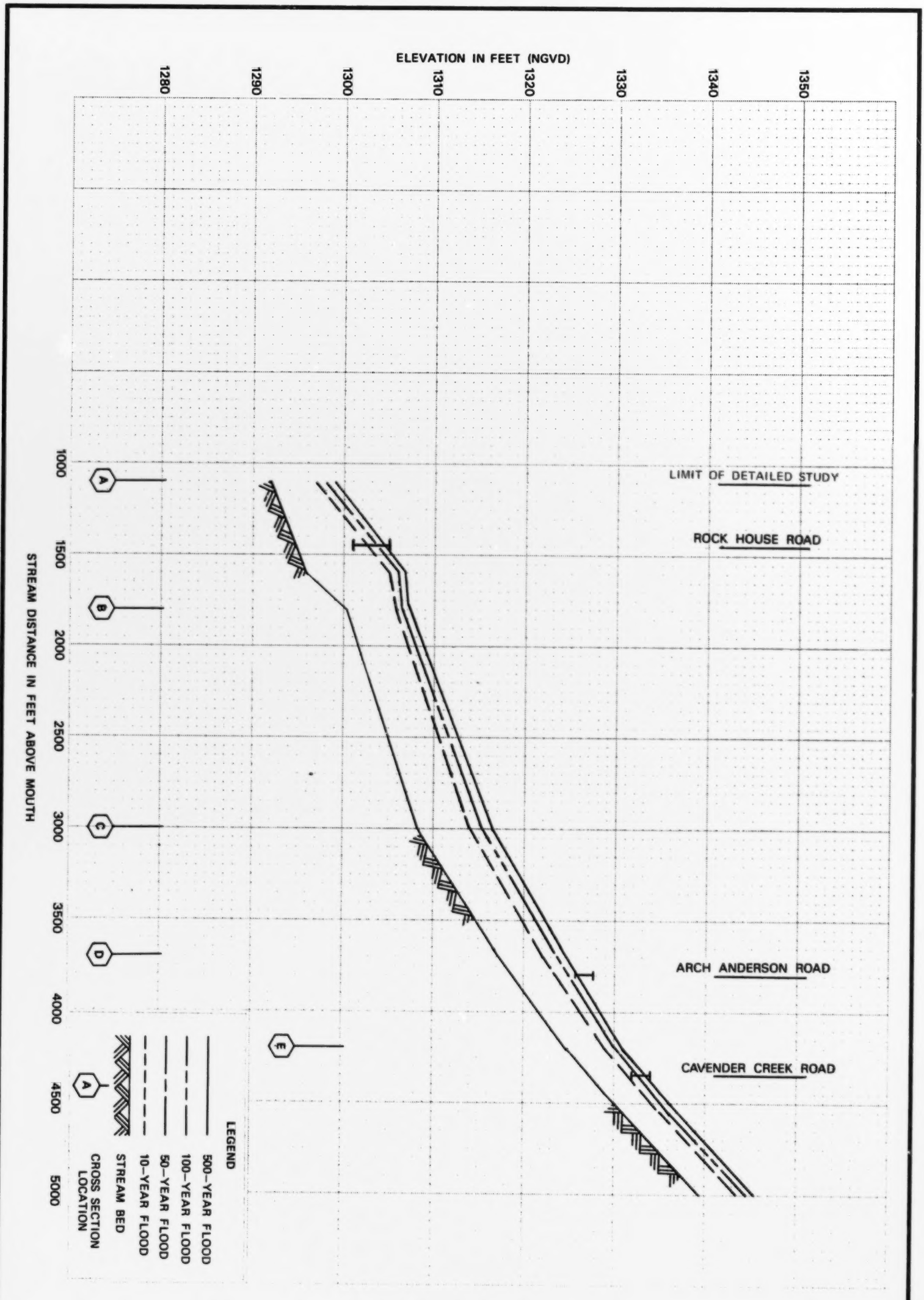
REFERENCE MARK	FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP PANEL	ELEVATION (FEET NGVD)	DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
10	110	1,279.9	nail and tag in utility pole No. 10 located about 400 feet east of Collins Road bridge over Cane Creek, on south side of road
11	110	1,299.8	nail and tag in 8-inch poplar located 50 feet southeast of Camp Wahsega Road bridge over Tributary D
12	110	1,352.2	nail and tag in utility pole located northeast of Elbert Gaddis Road bridge over Tributary B
13	110	1,411.0	nail and tag in utility pole No. 3 located about 0.5 mile northwest of intersection of Duffie Grizzle Road and Elbert Gaddis Road
14	145	1,330.2	nail and tag in utility pole at pond located in southeast corner of intersection of Cavender Creek Road and Arch Anderson Road
15	145	1,298.5	nail and tag in utility pole located about 225 feet southeast of Rockhouse Road bridge over Left Fork Cavenders Creek
16	140	1,245.1	chiseled cross on northwest corner of State Route 52 bridge over Yahoola Creek
17	140	1,250.6	chiseled square on northeast corner of Wimpy Mill Road bridge over Yahoola Creek
18	140	1,282.7	nail and tag in 12-inch ash located on east side of Ward Creek about 0.3 mile downstream of Cavender Creek Road
19	120	1,325.0	nail and tag in utility pole No. 36 located southeast of Oak Grove Road bridge over Dowdy Branch

ELEVATION REFERENCE MARKS (Continued)

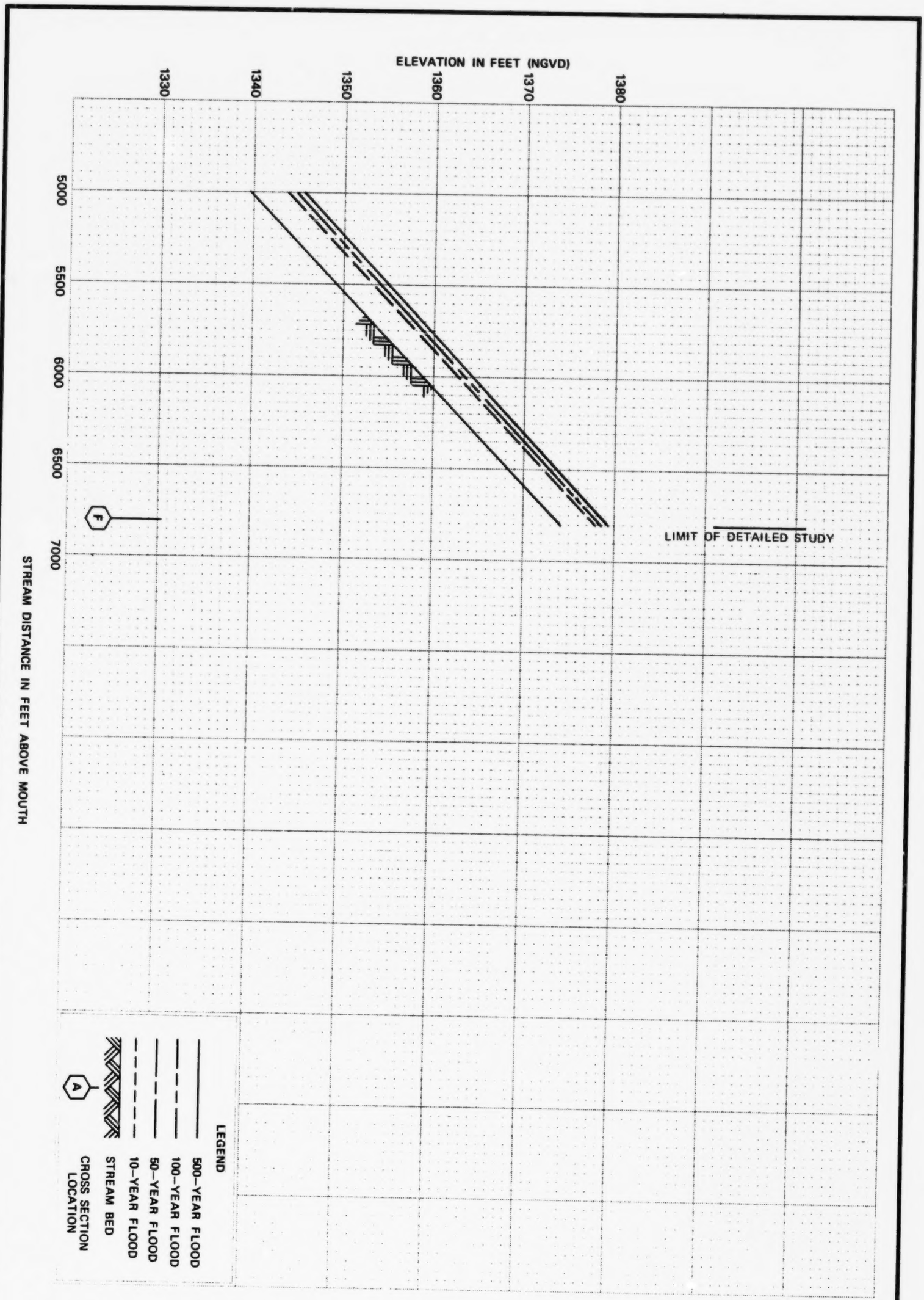
REFERENCE MARK	FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP PANEL	ELEVATION (FEET NGVD)	DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
20	120	1,283.5	nail and tag in 15-inch poplar located about 700 feet northeast of intersection of Gordon Seabolt Road and Clay Creek Falls Road
21	120	1,263.3	nail and tag in utility pole located southeast of Clay Creek Falls Road bridge over Clay Creek
22	120	1,274.0	nail and tag in 15-inch poplar located about 800 feet southeast of Clay Creek Falls Road bridge over Clay Creek behind garage
23	120	1,205.0	nail and tag in 24-inch poplar located about 750 feet northwest of intersection of State Route 9 and Clay Creek Falls Road
24	120	1,188.3	chiseled square on northwest corner of State Route 9 bridge over Cane Creek
25	120	1,197.2	nail and tag in utility pole No. 4 located about 850 feet south of Radio Road bridge over Tributary C
26	120	1,209.6	nail and tag in 18-inch forked beech located about 275 feet southeast of Radio Road bridge over Tributary C
27	120	1,183.2	nail and tag in 18-inch locust located about 800 feet east of intersection of Torrington Road and State Route 9
28	120	1,303.8	nail and tag in utility pole located on southeast side of Siloam Church Road bridge over Tributary E
29	120	1,291.0	nail and tag in tree located about 125 feet west of Horton Road bridge over Clay Creek
30	120	1,308.1	nail and tag in utility pole No. 6b located southeast of Oak Grove Road bridge over Clay Creek

ELEVATION REFERENCE MARKS (Continued)

REFERENCE MARK	FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP PANEL	ELEVATION (FEET NGVD)	DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
31	120	1,211.9	nail and tag in utility pole No. 12 located 150 feet west of Oak Grove Road bridge over Cane Creek
32	120	1,266.3	nail and tag in 8-inch elm located southeast of Johnny Moore Road bridge over Tributary D



01P	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY **LUMPKIN COUNTY, GA** (UNINCORPORATED AREAS)	**FLOOD PROFILES** **LEFT FORK CAVENDER CREEK**



02P

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LUMPKIN COUNTY, GA
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FLOOD PROFILES

LEFT FORK CAVENDER CREEK

YAHOOLA CREEK OVERFLOW

MOUTH AT YAHOOLA CREEK

TED COPELAND ROAD

ELEVATION IN FEET (NGVD)

1250

1240

1230

1220

1210

1200

0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 3000 3500 4000 4500 5000 5500

STREAM DISTANCE IN FEET ABOVE MOUTH

A

B

LEGEND

500–YEAR FLOOD

100–YEAR FLOOD

50–YEAR FLOOD

10–YEAR FLOOD

STREAM BED

A CROSS SECTION LOCATION

FLOOD PROFILES

WARD CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LUMPKIN COUNTY, GA
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

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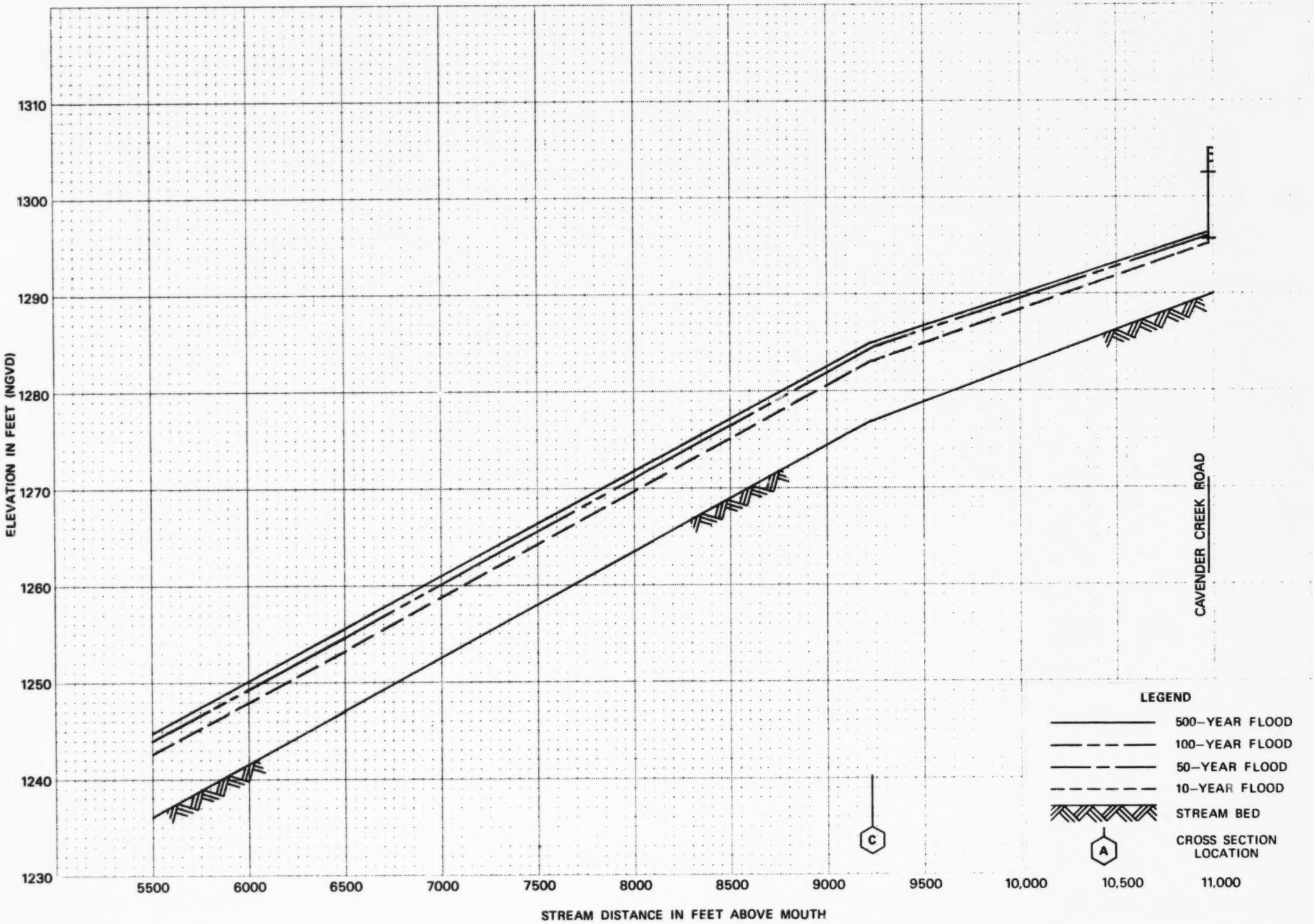


FLOOD PROFILES

WARD CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LUMPKIN COUNTY, GA
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

04P

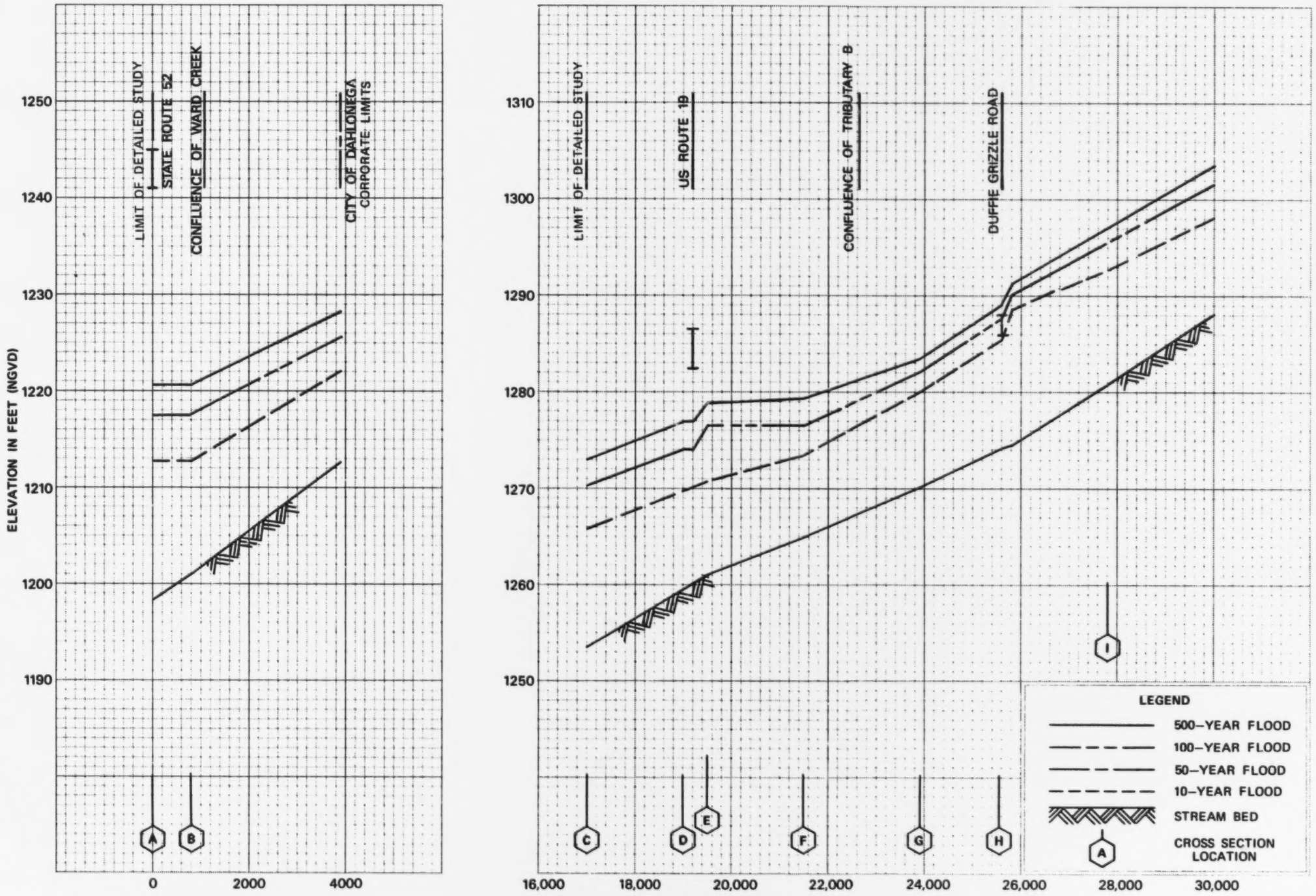
FLOOD PROFILES

WARD CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LUMPKIN COUNTY, GA
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

05P



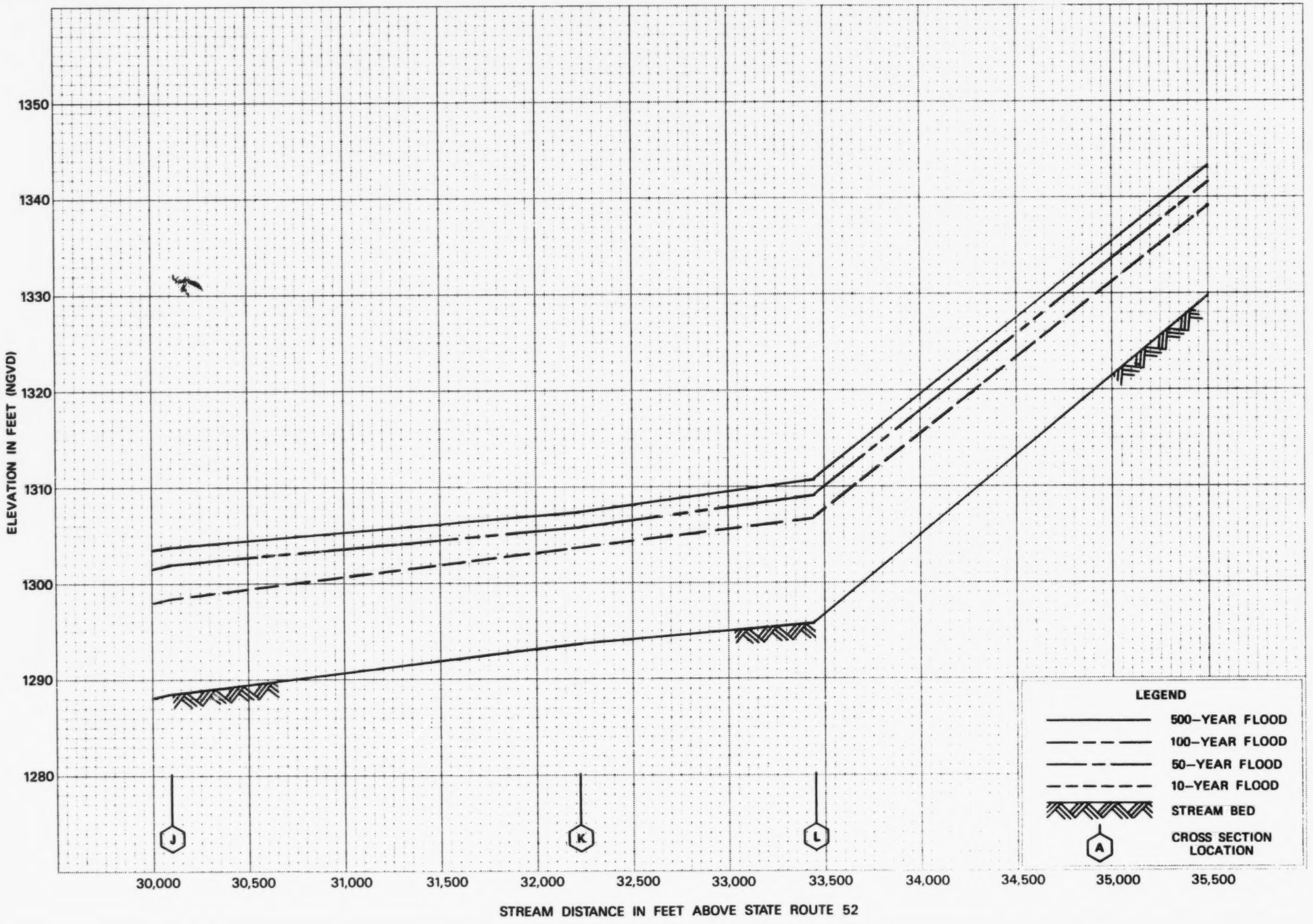
FLOOD PROFILES

YAHOOLA CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LUMPKIN COUNTY, GA
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

06P



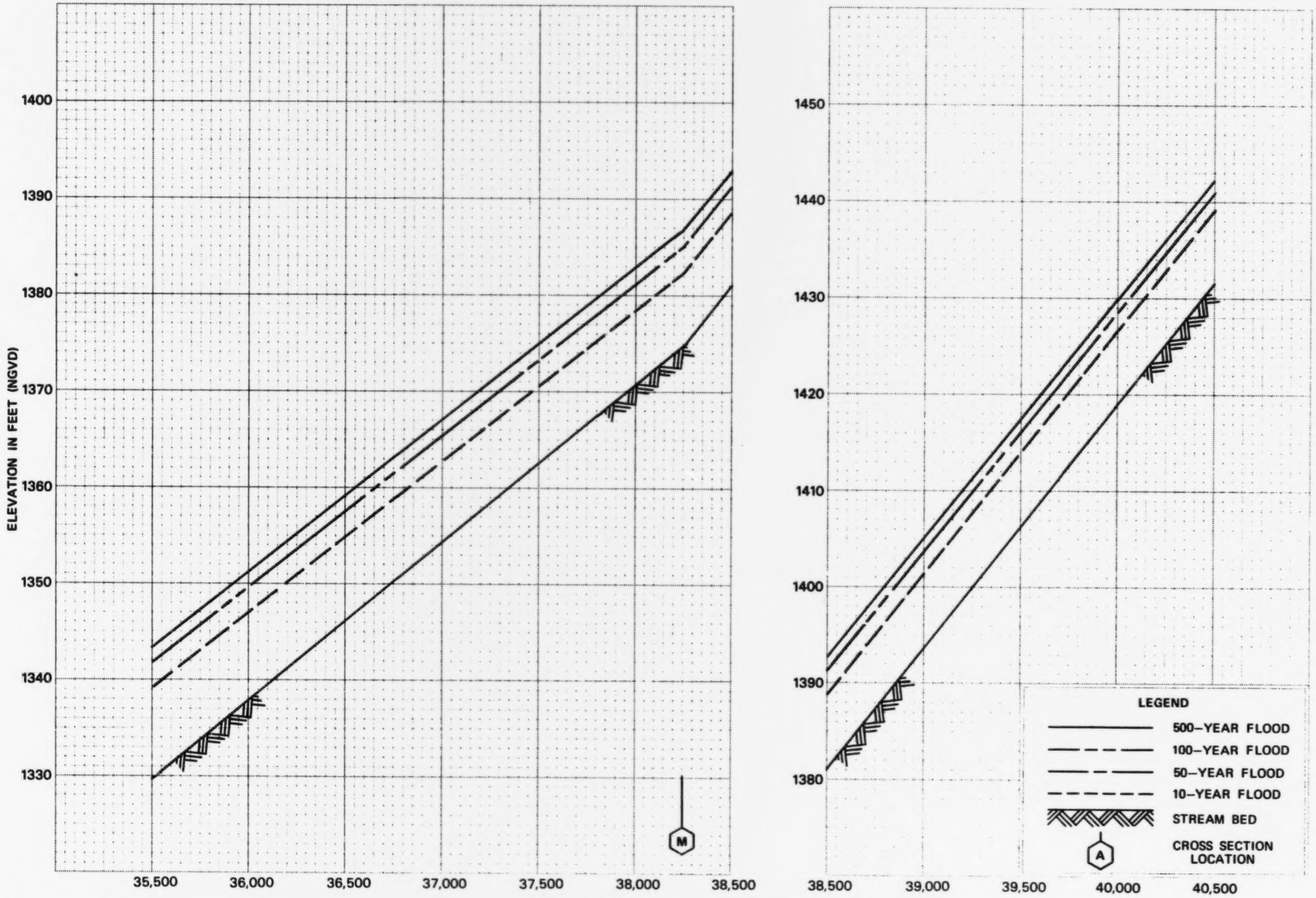
FLOOD PROFILES

YAHOOLA CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LUMPKIN COUNTY, GA
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

07P



FLOOD PROFILES

YAHOOLA CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LUMPKIN COUNTY, GA
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

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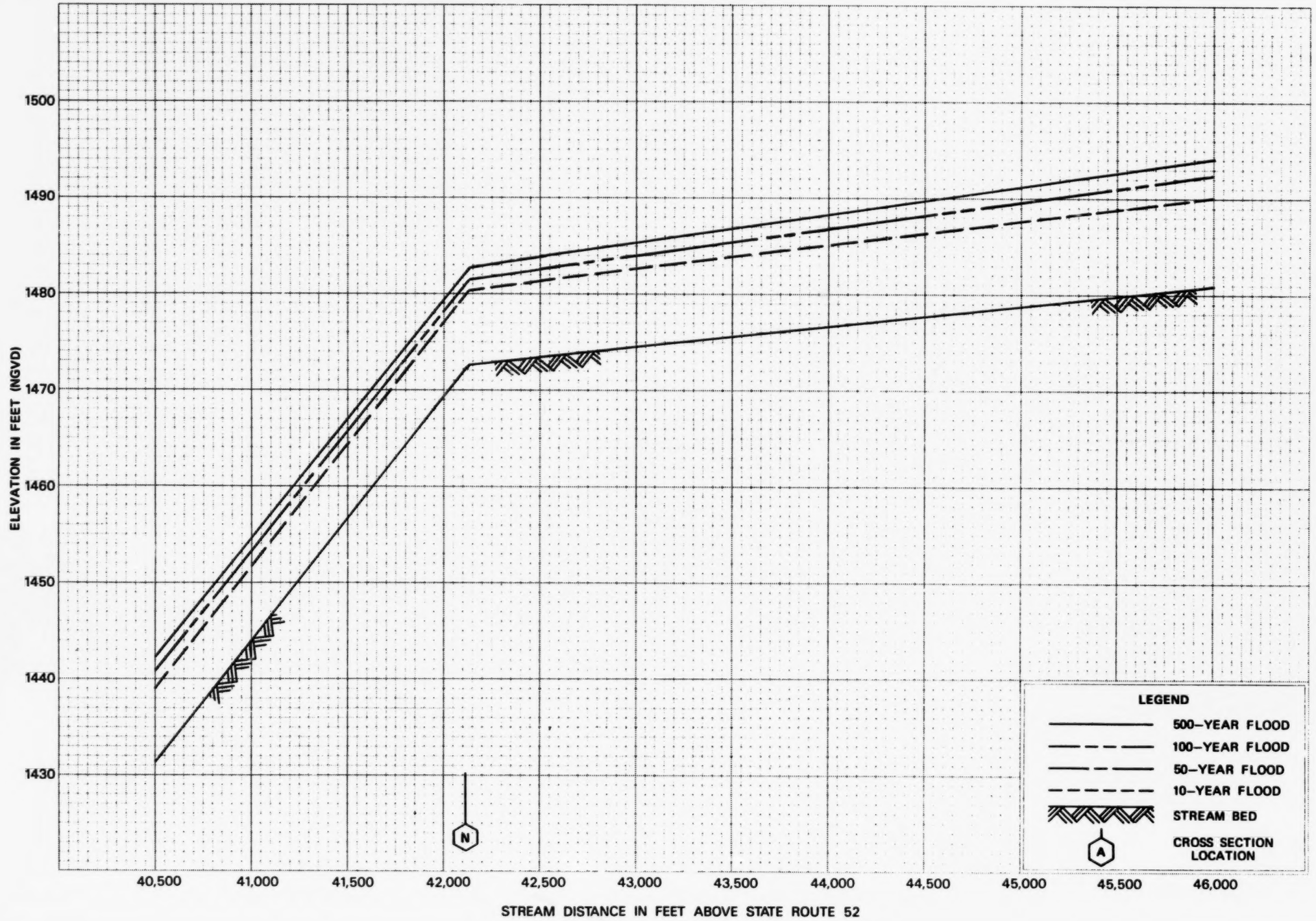

FLOOD PROFILES

YAHOOLA CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LUMPKIN COUNTY, GA
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

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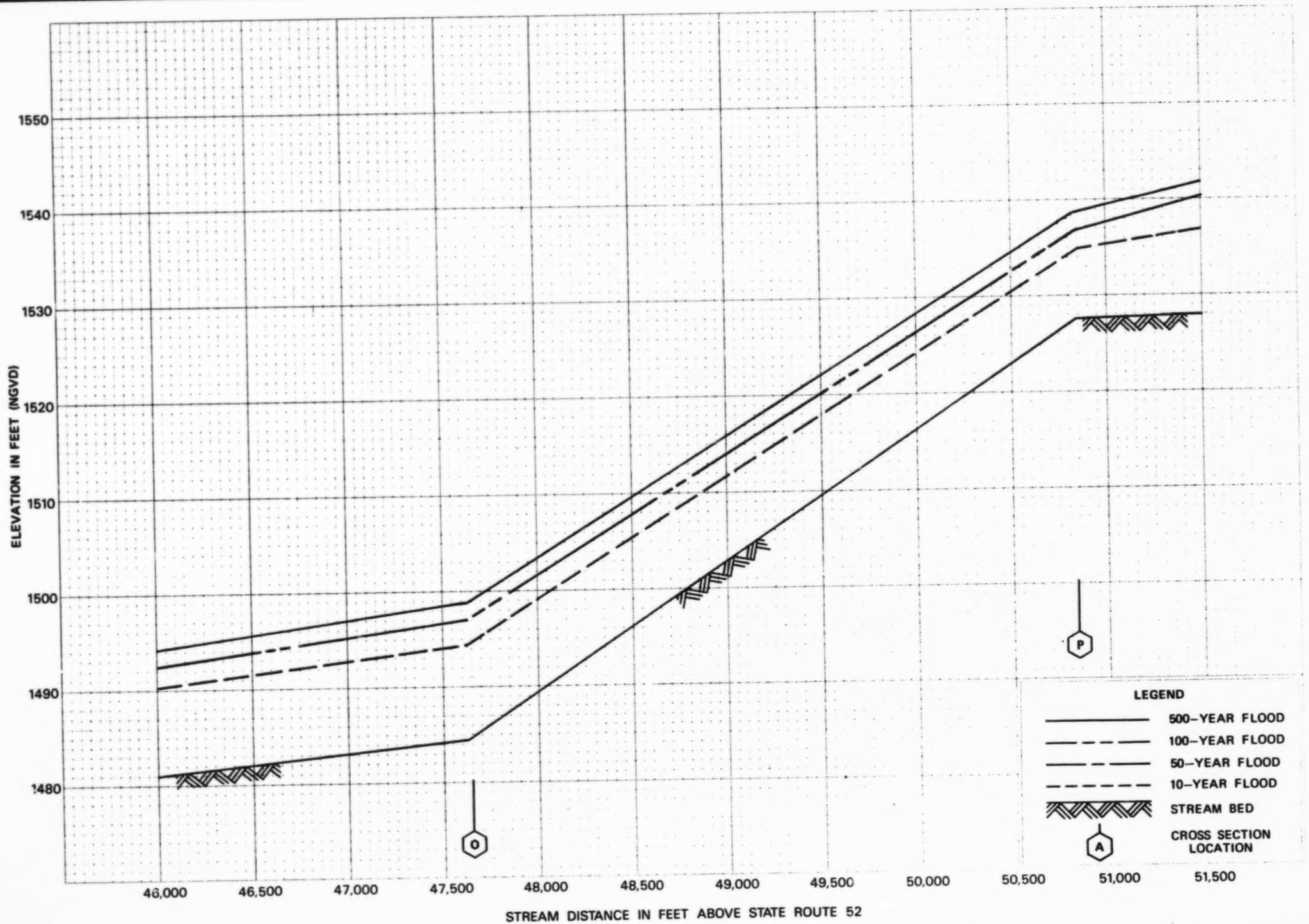


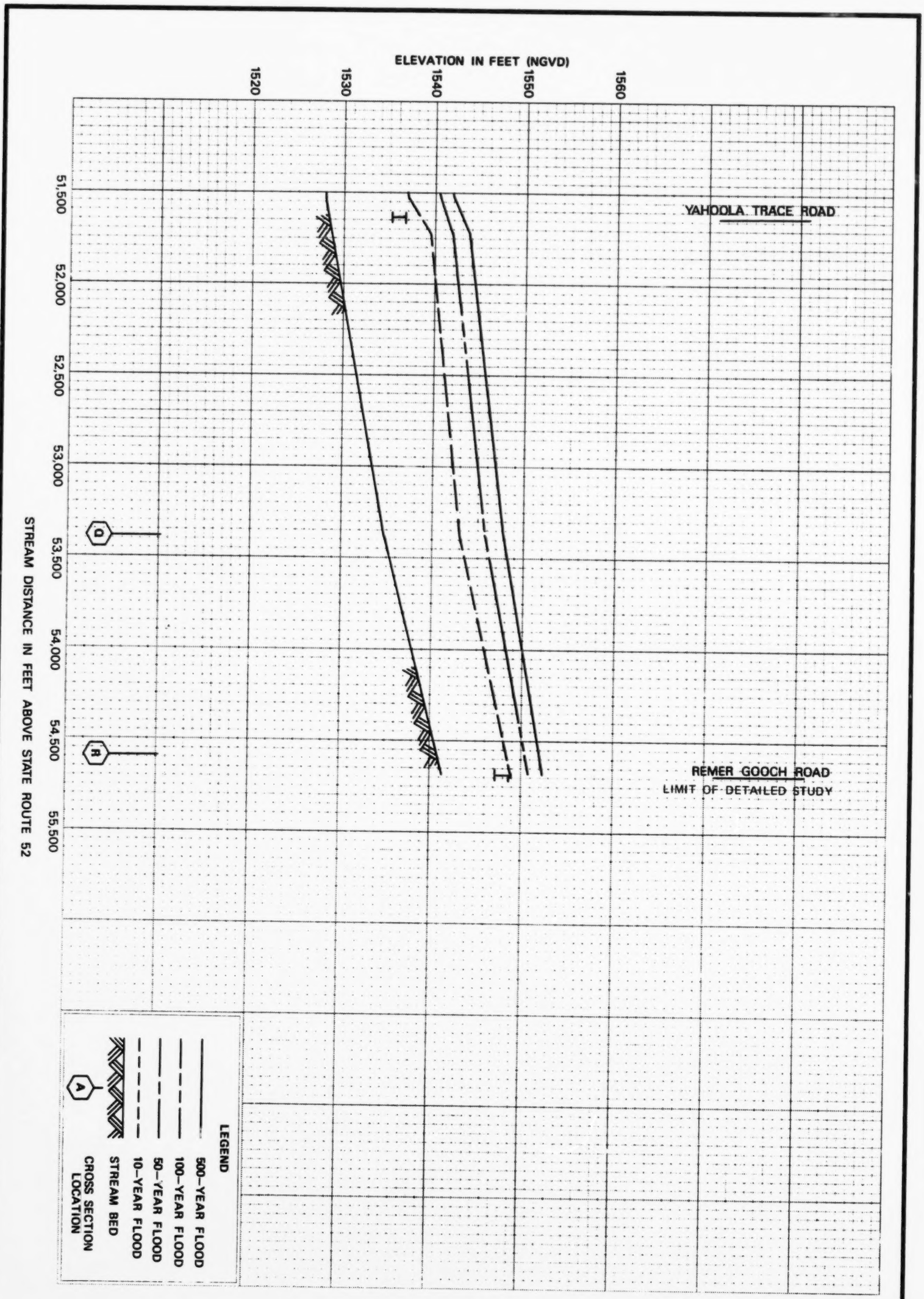
FLOOD PROFILES

YAHOOLA CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LUMPKIN COUNTY, GA
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

10P



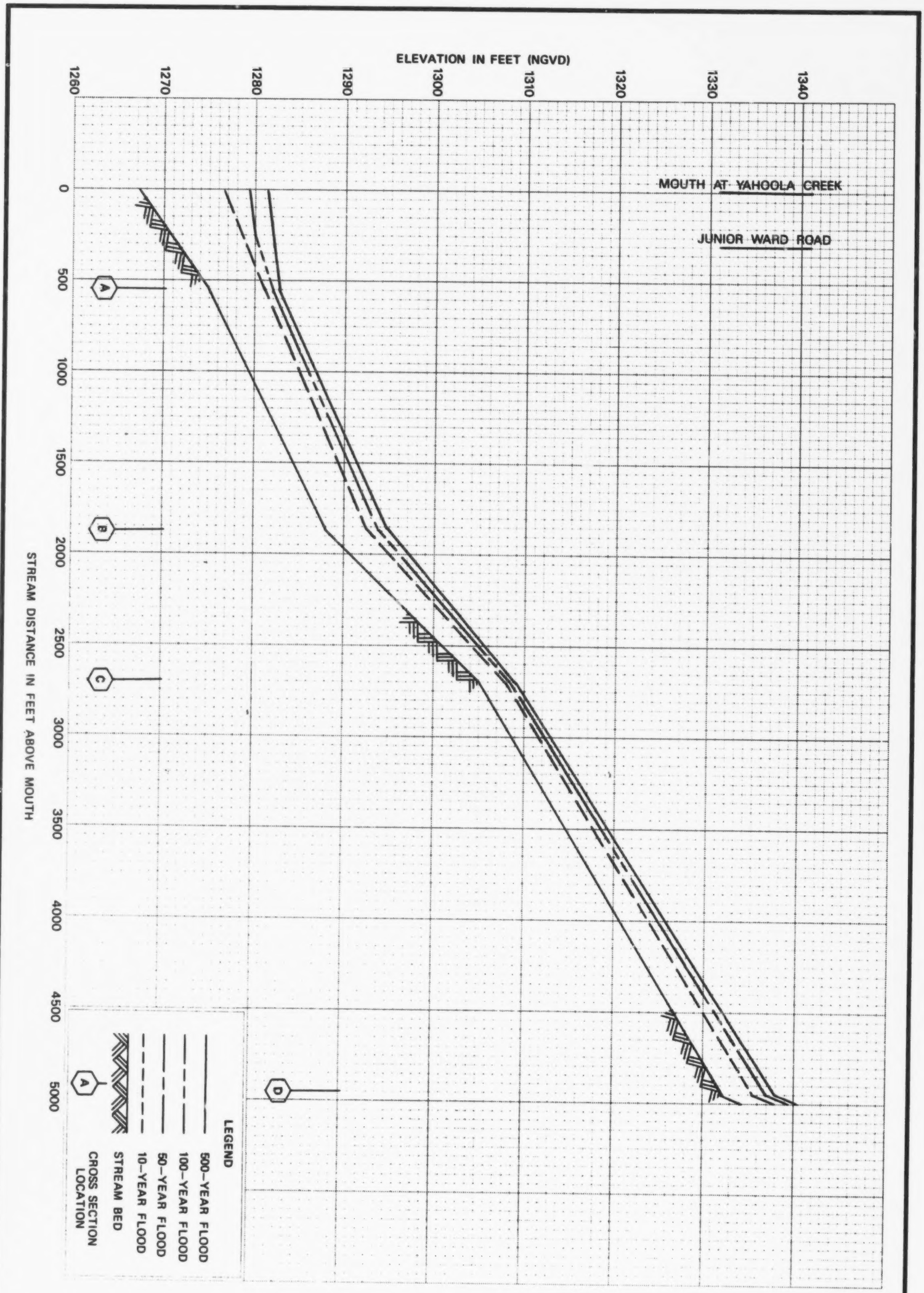
11P

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LUMPKIN COUNTY, GA
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FLOOD PROFILES

YAHOOLA CREEK



12P

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LUMPKIN COUNTY, GA
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FLOOD PROFILES

TRIBUTARY B

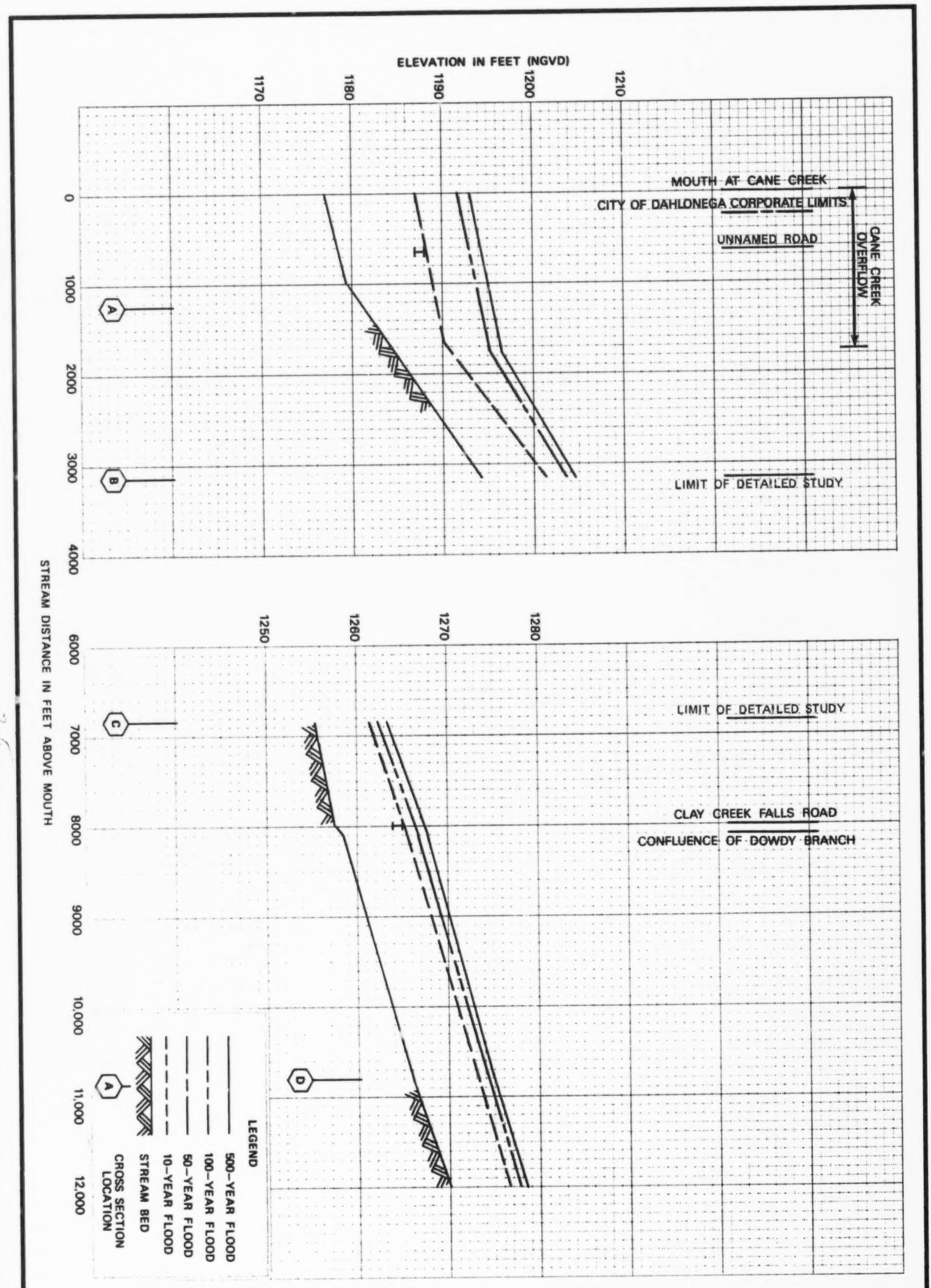
FLOOD PROFILES

TRIBUTARY B

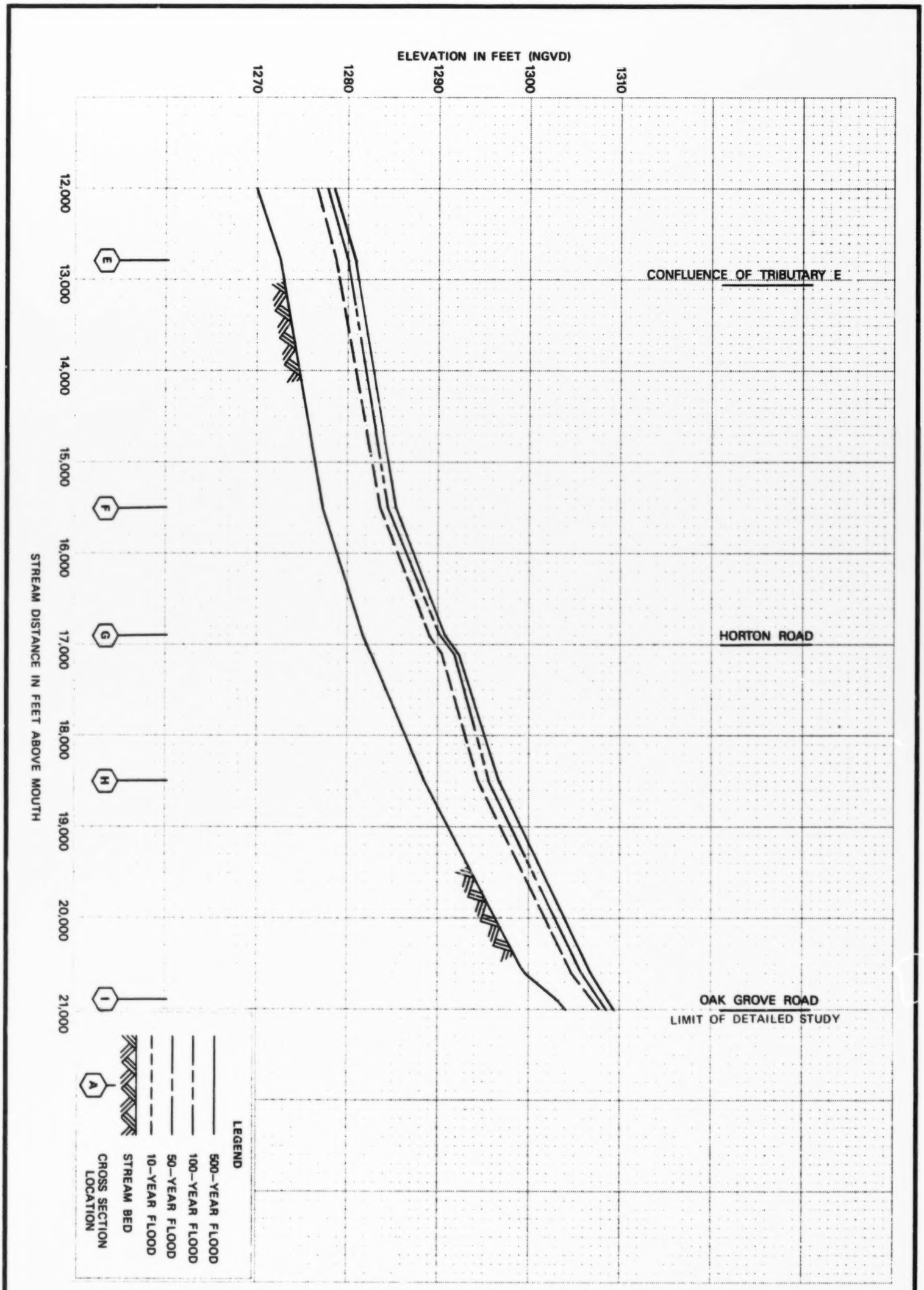
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LUMPKIN COUNTY, GA
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

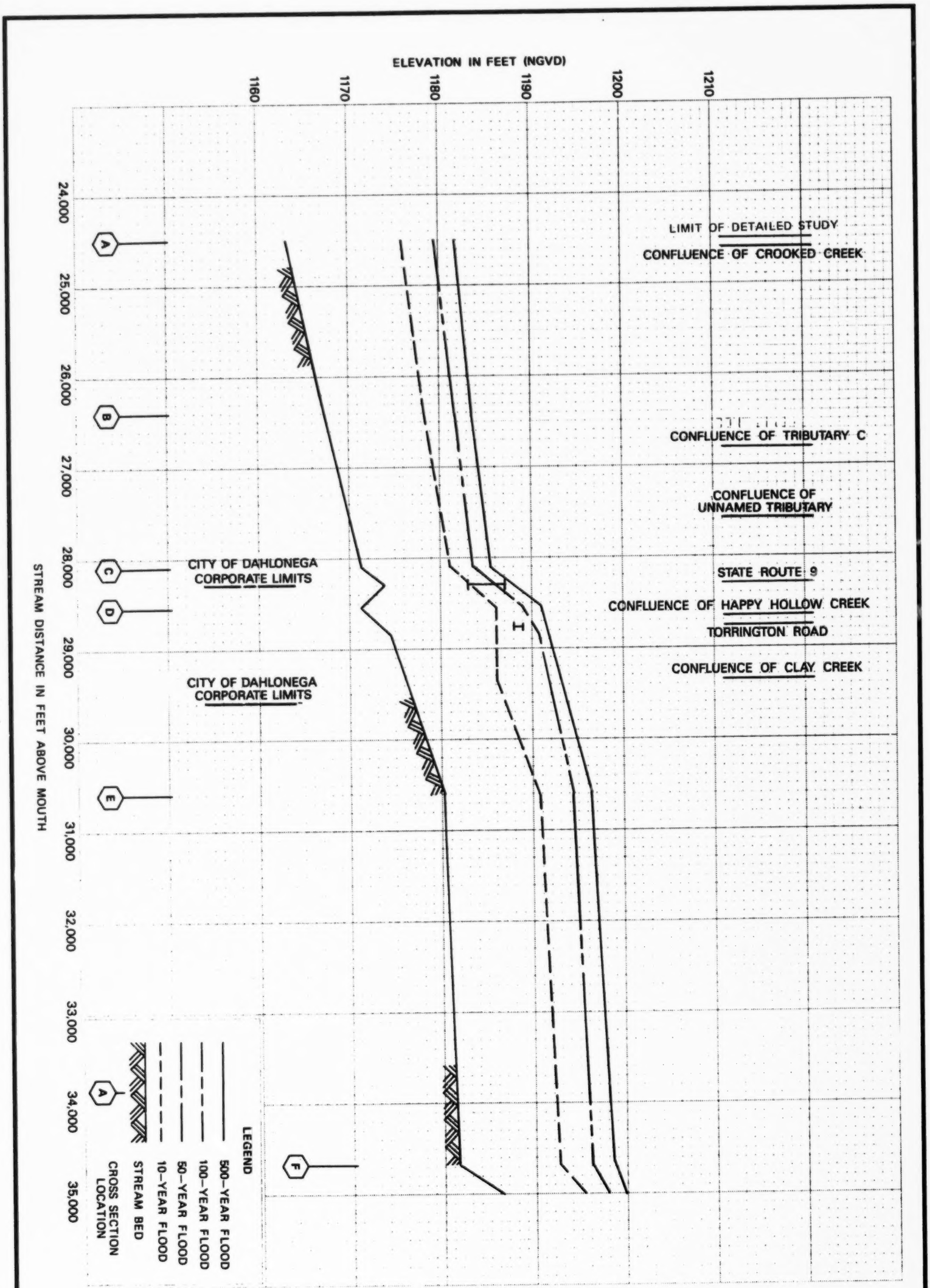
13P



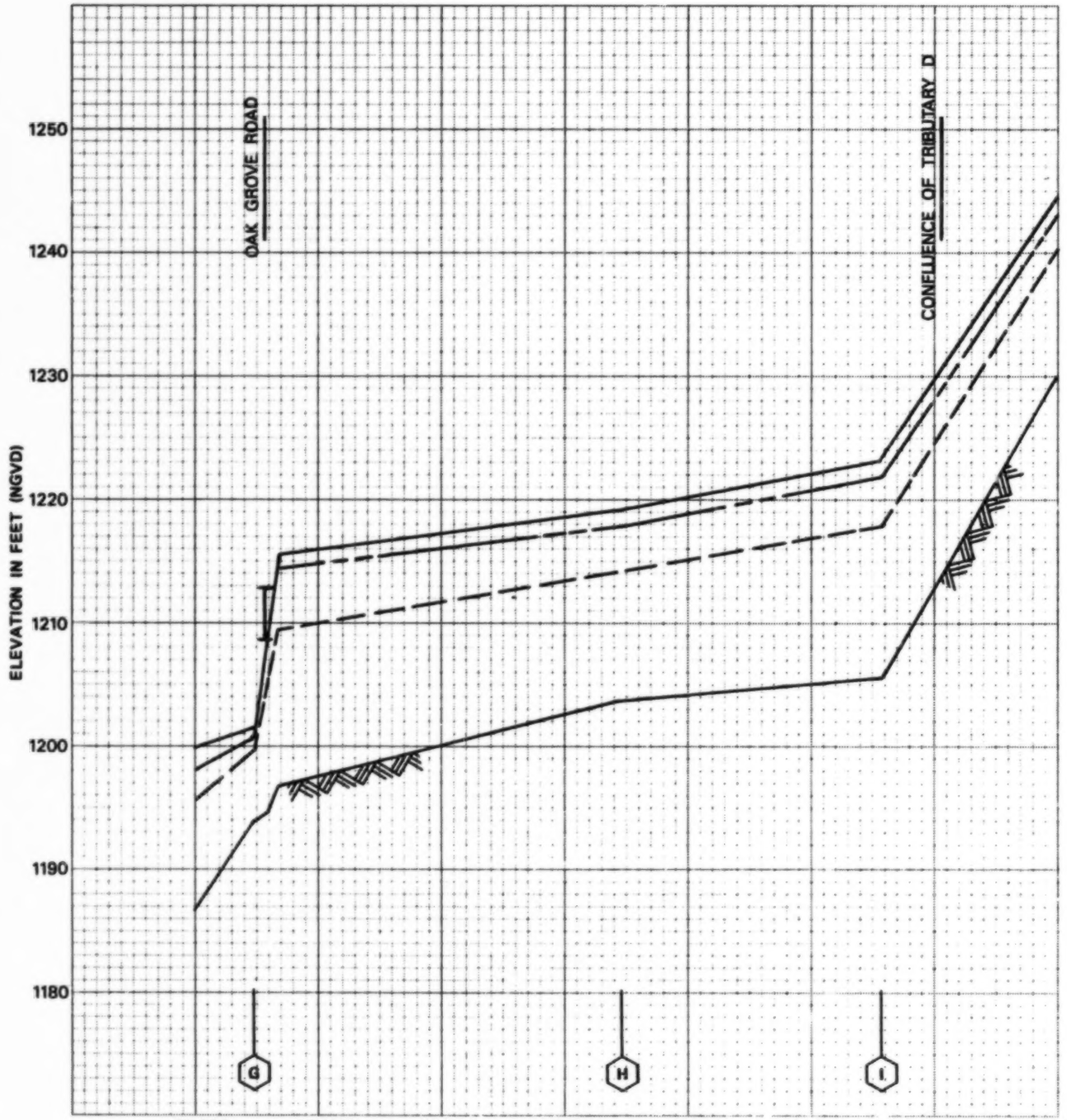
14P	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY **LUMPKIN COUNTY, GA** (UNINCORPORATED AREAS)	**FLOOD PROFILES** **CLAY CREEK**

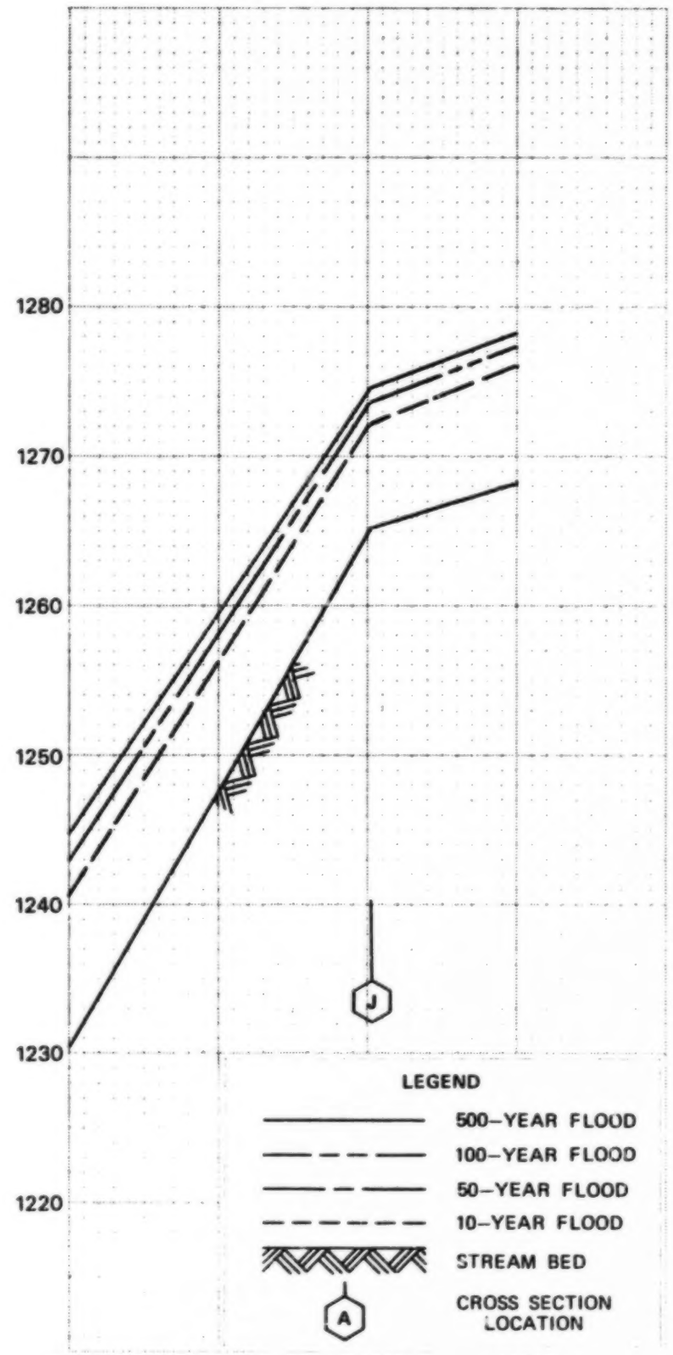


15P	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY **LUMPKIN COUNTY, GA** (UNINCORPORATED AREAS)	**FLOOD PROFILES** **CLAY CREEK**



16P	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY **LUMPKIN COUNTY, GA** (UNINCORPORATED AREAS)	**FLOOD PROFILES** **CANE CREEK**





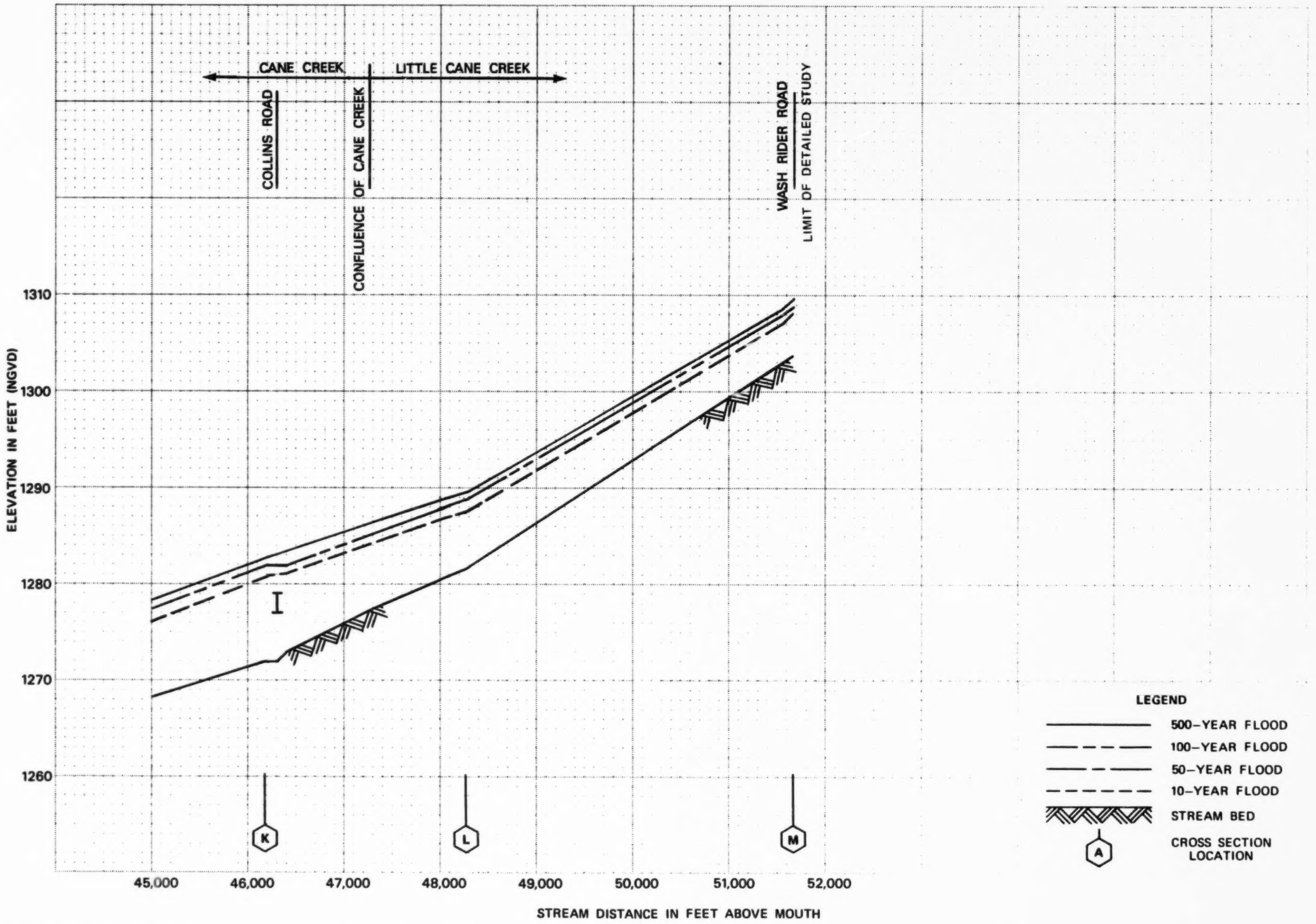
FLOOD PROFILES

CANE CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LUMPKIN COUNTY, GA
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

17P



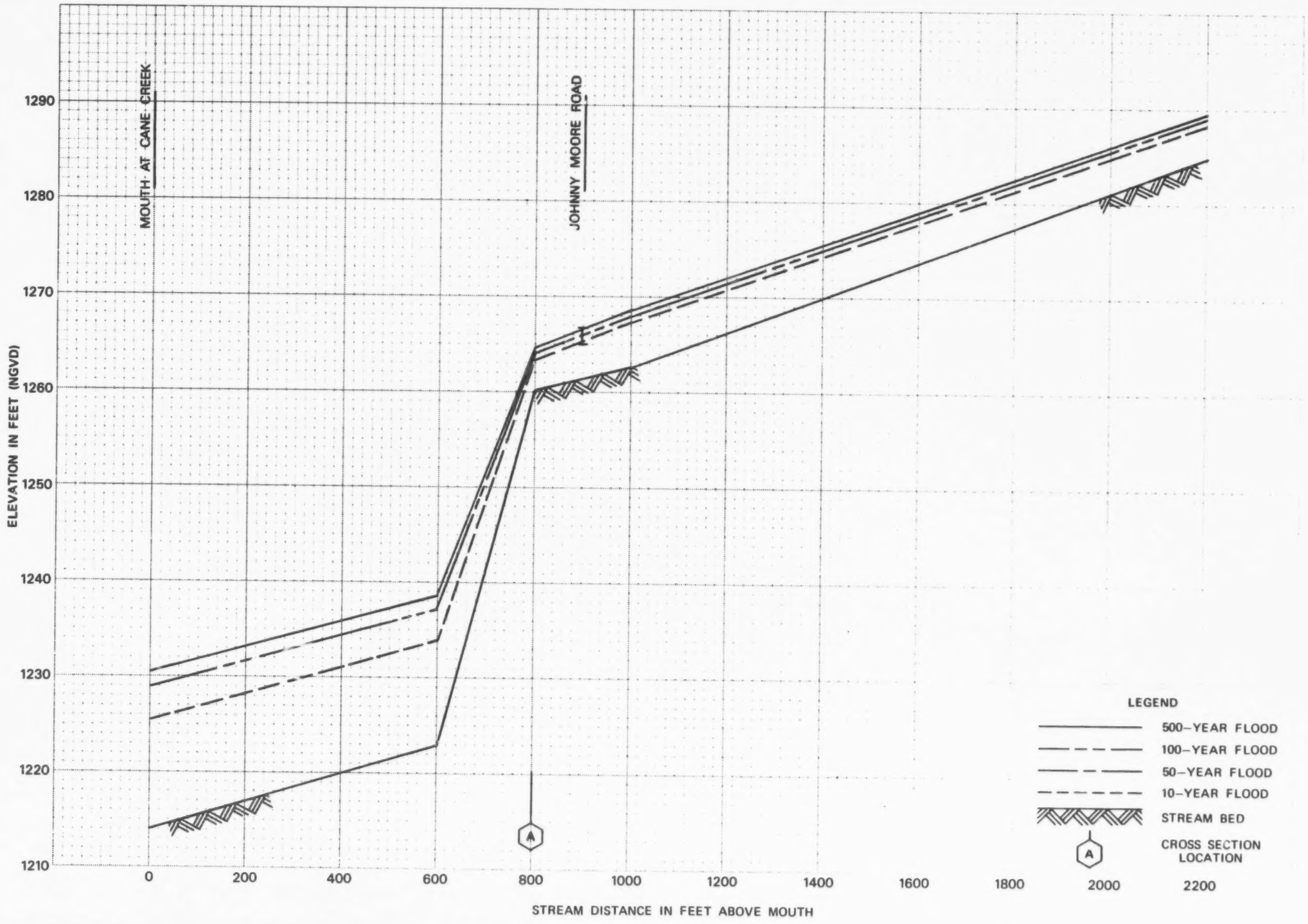
FLOOD PROFILES

CANE CREEK/LITTLE CANE CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LUMPKIN COUNTY, GA
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

18P



FLOOD PROFILES

TRIBUTARY D

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LUMPKIN COUNTY, GA
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

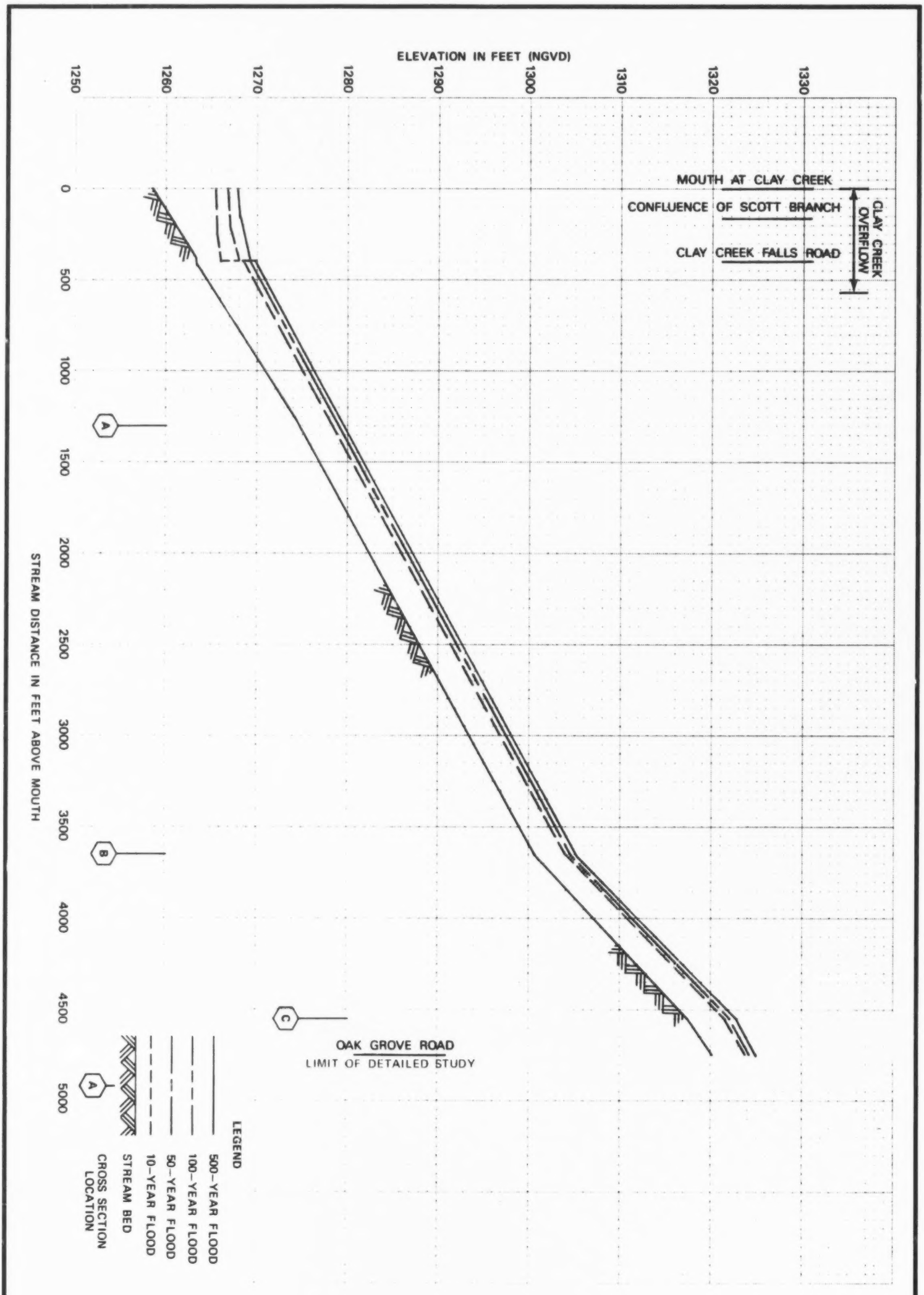
19P

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LUMPKIN COUNTY, GA
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FLOOD PROFILES

TRIBUTARY D



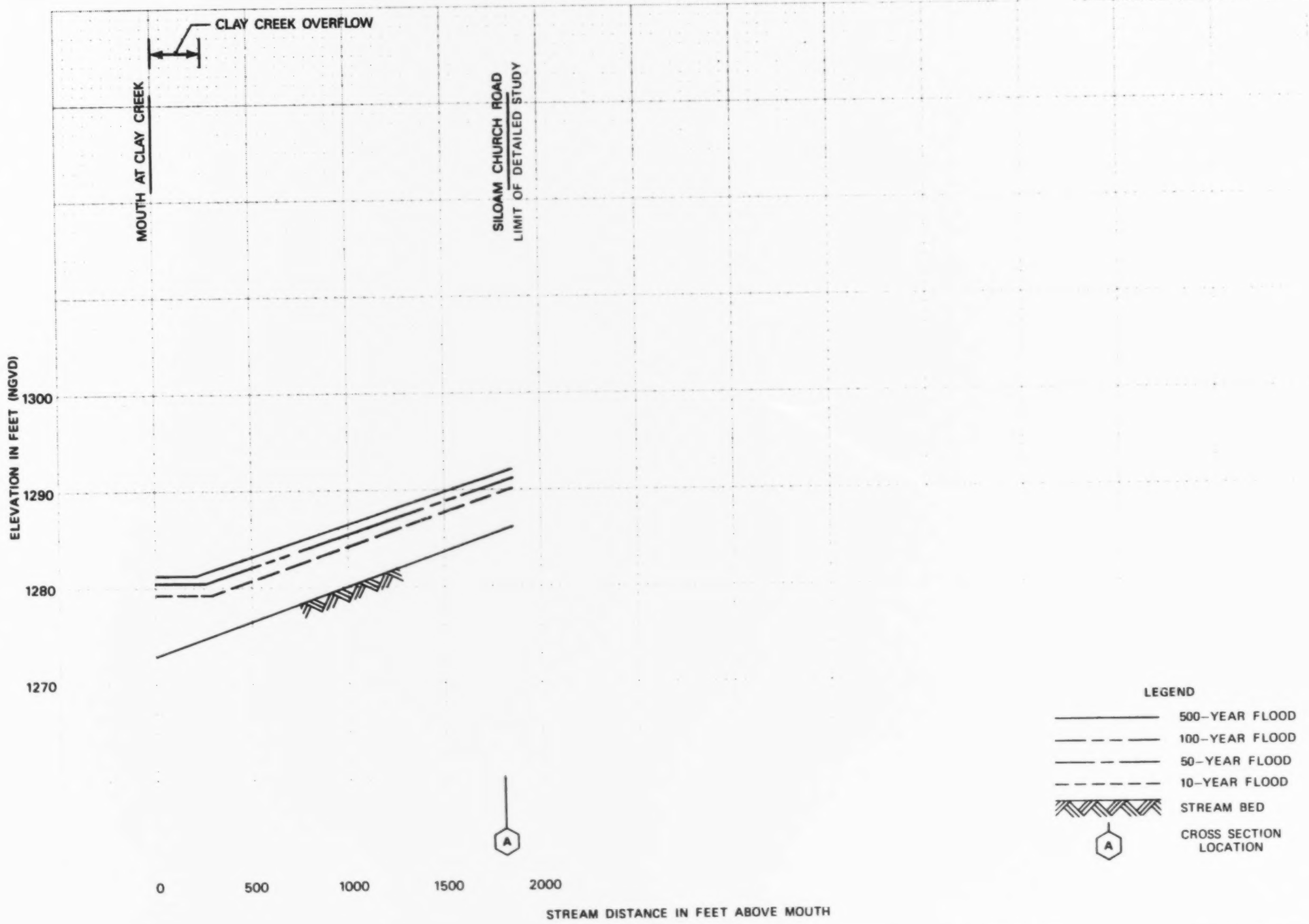
21P

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LUMPKIN COUNTY, GA
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FLOOD PROFILES

DOWDY BRANCH



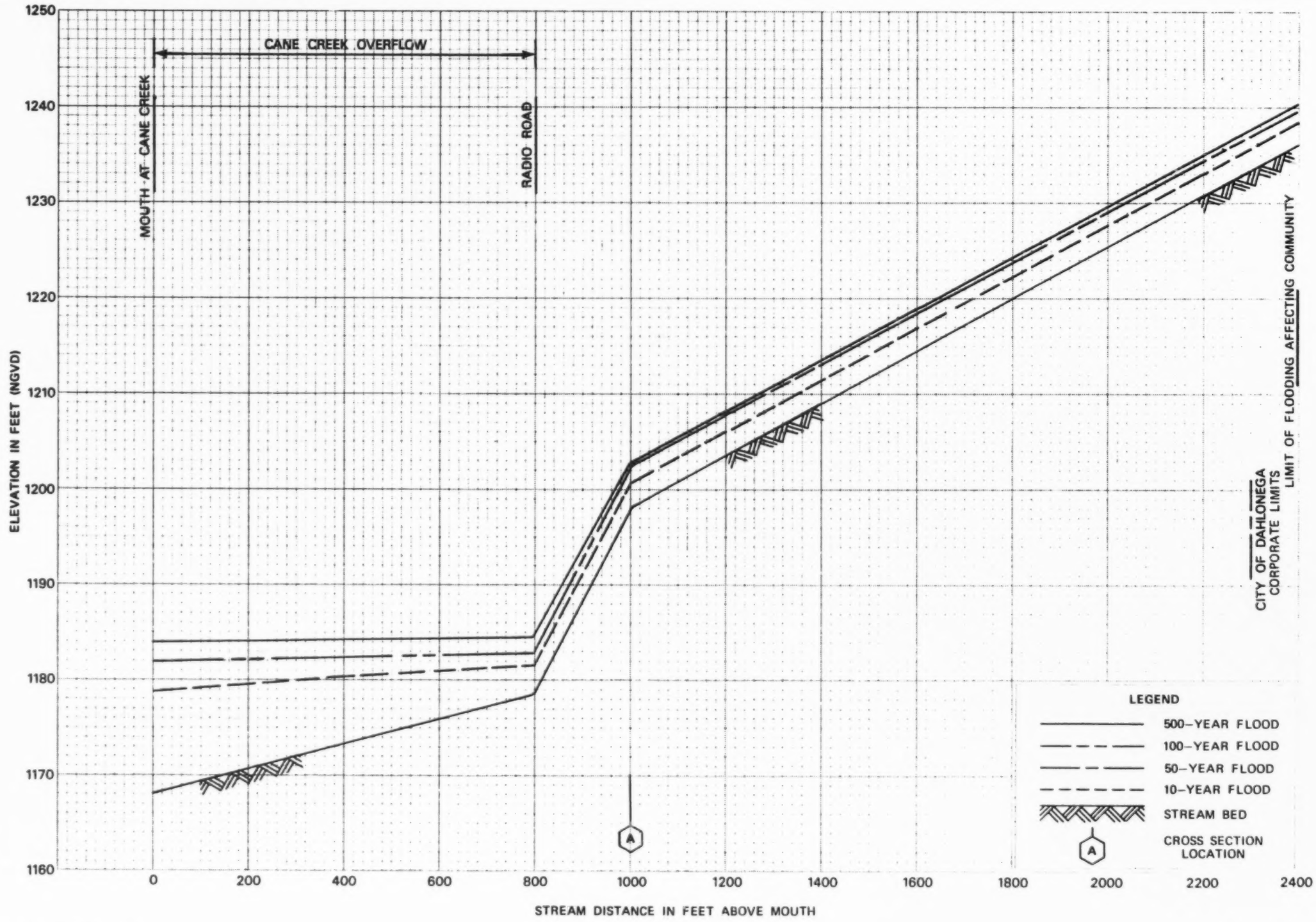
FLOOD PROFILES

TRIBUTARY E

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LUMPKIN COUNTY, GA
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

22P



FLOOD PROFILES

TRIBUTARY C

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

LUMPKIN COUNTY, GA
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

23P